

AMEND PEACE PACT

Lodge Resolution Was Passed Today By a Vote of 9 to 8.

ALL DEMOCRATS OPPOSED CHANGE

Washington, Aug. 23.—By a vote of 9 to 8, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today adopted an amendment to the peace treaty by which German rights in Shantung province, China, would go to China instead of Japan. All Democratic members and Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, voted against the amendment.

Chairman Lodge offered the amendment under which the word "Japan" would be stricken from the Shantung sections of the treaty and the word "China" substituted.

The committee also instructed Chairman Lodge to request President Wilson to send to the Senate the treaty between the United States and Poland signed June 28 at Versailles and such information as he has regarding the treaties now under negotiation with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Without taking up any other proposed amendments to the treaty with Senators Hitchcock, Nebraska; Fields, Tennessee; and Pittman, Nevada, Democrats, were not present but their votes were recorded in the majority on the Shantung amendment. The action was taken without extended debate, shortly after the committee began its work on amendments under a plan to report the treaty to the Senate if possible within the next week.

After the meeting Chairman Lodge said he did not know to what extent the request for more information might interfere with the plans of leaders for quick action on the Versailles treaty and declined to predict when the committee would be able to report to the Senate.

Besides the Polish treaty and the information about the others under negotiation, the committee voted to ask for copies of the protocol regarding the Rhine occupation signed by the big five powers and Germany on June 16. These things, the chairman said he considered "absolutely essential" to intelligent discussion of the treaty provisions.

Requests for a hearing for representatives of the Hungarian-American and of the African race were granted, but no dates set for them to appear. The committee took under advisement a request from British subjects in Scotland that they be permitted to present their claims for self-determination.

ENGLISH HAVE PLAN TO STOP COAL WASTAGE

London, July 14.—Coal scarcity and the uncertainty of the supply for the coming winter are combining to turn the attention of engineers to some system of smoke consumption which, while saving fuel, will serve to cleanse London's murky atmosphere.

To the present no practical system that will consume the waste of the average household has been devised, but experiments along that line are being carried out by a number of corporations.

London uses soft coal in preference to anthracite and within an hour after six o'clock in the morning when London servants arise, the air is filled with long spirals of smoke from countless chimneys. The sky soon is entirely obscured.

CONVENTION OF GRAND AERIE CLOSED TODAY

New Haven, Aug. 23.—After installation of the newly chosen officers the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, concluded its annual convention today. Del. Carey Smith, of Spokane, Washington, was the installing officer. Resolutions of various character touching upon convention proceedings and hospitalities were adopted. That to record the order as being in sympathy with the principle of self-determination for Ireland was formally offered by Frank E. Hering, Conrad H. Mann and A. B. Duncan, past worthy grand presidents. The grand aerie gift to A. B. Duncan, the retiring president, was a case of silver.

The drafts of the articles creating an organization department, a lieutenancy bureau and an insurance branch, and amending the ritual and bylaws were made available to delegates to carry to their local aeries.

SPARTAN OUTBREAKS.

Berlin, Friday, Aug. 23.—Spartan outbreaks have occurred in several large towns according to reports received here. The government proposes to take vigorous steps against the malcontents.

EXPECT RESIGNATION.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has not received any message indicating the resignation of Archduke Joseph, head of the Hungarian government, but expects to hear within a few days that he has quit office.

FIRST DIVISION PARADE WILL BE SEPTEMBER 27TH

Gen. Pershing Will Lead March of Veterans in New York City.

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL REVIEW UNIT They Fought 220 Days At the Front and Were First In Lines.

New York, Aug. 23.—Gen. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., has called the War Department to call for a parade of the First Division Regulars, 30,000 strong, with complete fighting equipment, on Fifth avenue, this city, on or about September 27. President Wilson will review the parade, as will many other national state and city officials, it is said. Gen. Pershing and the First Division also are to parade in Washington.

The First Division, which was the first American division to arrive in France and the last to leave, will give a complete exhibit of what a full American division in fighting trim looks like. It will have its infantry ranks, its artillery with guns and caissons, its hospital corps with ambulances, its field kitchens and even its "delousing plant" will be in the parade.

The First Division can best be described by the lines from the song which go:

"First in peace and first in war and they don't care a whoop what they're fighting for."

The First Division was not only the first American division to arrive in France, it was also the first in a fighting sector, the first to fire a shot at the Germans, first to attack, first to capture a raid, first to be raised, first to throw a hand grenade, first to capture prisoners, first to inflict casualties, first to be cited singly in general orders, first in number of division corps, army commanders and general staff officers produced from its ranks.

If there are any "firsts," the first Division has them.

Parade on All Regalia.

The first ship to sail carrying the First Division men got away August 19 from Brest. It will give Americans their first opportunity to see a division with full equipment in parade. The equipment sufficient for the division has reached the United States and the First will be fitted out just as though it were going into battle.

The division will return under command of Major-General E. F. McClachlin. It is composed of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry Regiments, the 5th, 6th and 7th Artillery Regiments, the 1st Engineer Regiment and train, the 2d Field Signal Battalion, and the 3d, 4th and 5th Ambulance Companies and Field Hospital.

220 Days at Front.

These units fought gallantly through many of the major engagements of the war. The Division was 220 days in the front line. It captured 123 officers and 6,304 enlisted men of the German army. In material it captured 119 pieces of field artillery, sixty-two trench mortars, and 413 machine guns. Its casualties, totaling 21,612 men, of whom 4,411 were killed or died of wounds. The replacements sent to the division totaled 39,206 officers and men. The soldiers of the division won 356 Distinguished Service Crosses.

As the units arrive they will proceed to Camp Mills and Merritt where they will remain until the day of the parade. After the parade in New York the division will be transferred to Camp Meade.

ENGLISH GIRLS NOW GO BACK TO HOUSEHOLD

London, July 30.—The domestic service problem, according to the Ministry of Labor, is gradually becoming easier, and the girls are showing more inclination to return to household service.

Further improvement is expected when the domestic service training organized by the London County Council are in full swing. One of these centers was opened today in Ham-mersmith, and immediately all vacancies were filled.

Training is free to all girls who are receiving unemployment donations. Parlor maids will receive special attention, being taught to wait on tables and to observe many little niceties of service, such as not joining in the laughter which follows a good joke by one of the guests. The correct way of passing around vegetables and of moving plates silently also are parts of the curriculum.

Rifle and Pistol Tournaments For State Guardsmen

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23.—The Connecticut State Guard will hold competitive rifle and revolver matches for prizes at the State range in East Haven on Saturday, October 4, according to orders issued by the headquarters of the military emergency board today. Major Ernest C. Simpson, inspector of small arms practice, of New Haven, with executive officer and Captain Frederick B. Lewis, Second Infantry, of New Haven, will be statistical officer. For the rifle matches there will be one team of ten members and two alternates from each military district.

ARRESTS MAY RESULT.

New York, Aug. 23.—Information that addresses made yesterday at a meeting of the striking actors whose walkout has closed 21 New York theatres might result next Monday in arrests on charges of contempt of court, was given here today by Supreme Court Justice Hendricks.

TROOPS SCOUR RIVER REGION FOR BANDITTI

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 23.—Pursuit of Mexican bandits by the American punitive expedition is continuing south from the point in Mexico where an American camp has been established, it was announced today. The trails are not considered "hot" however, as the bandits have reached the mountain fastnesses and it is feared have escaped.

Major General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the southern department of last night for San Antonio after familiarizing himself with the details of the punitive expedition. Before leaving the General said an effort would be made to pay the bandits the \$6,500 remaining of the ransom money for the aviators.

FOOD STORED IN NEW YORK HAS BEEN RELEASED

New York, Aug. 23.—Thousands of pounds of food stored in New York city have been released for consumption recently after agents of the U. S. Attorney's office had threatened the owners with jail sentences, if they continued to hold the goods, it was learned today. Earl B. Barnes, assistant district attorney, said his office preferred to circulate food rather than to prosecute hoarders and profiteers, but dealers who refused to release food held for higher prices would be vigorously prosecuted.

The sale of surplus army foodstuffs at city school buildings has far exceeded expectations. Experts estimate that 60,000,000 pounds of food will be sold during the course of the sales here. Army bacon has been the article most in demand. About 95 per cent. of the purchasers have been women.

BUSINESS SLUMP WAS PREVENTED BY ADVERTISING

The Manufacturers' Record, in a recent editorial, takes the ground that what saved the United States from a period of depression last spring was the policy of advertising.

It calls attention to the appeal issued twelve Parisian landlords, who seek to double or treble the income from their properties, and tenants, who are unable to find vacant apartments at any reasonable price, has reached a deadlock.

House owners refuse to extend leases to investors and tenants, unable to find new quarters, refuse to move at the behest of the landlords, while the courts have ceased to entertain applications for writs of expulsion, there not being enough process servers to handle those already issued.

Fifty thousand notices to vacate were served on tenants for the end of the second quarter of this year. Such notices were received by all the tenants of some apartment houses, showing how general the situation is. The extent of the movement has provoked the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of a bill extending for two years all verbal leases made since the beginning of the war. Leases made prior to the war already were protected by decrees and previous legislation.

MORMONS TRY TO GET HOMES FROM VILLAGES

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 22.—Some of the several hundred Mormons who were driven out of their colony at Colonia Morelos, sixty-five miles southeast of Douglas by Villavieja army of invasion in 1916 are endeavoring to recover their homes from the Mexican squatters who have usurped them. About ten Mormon families still live in the colony but are not permitted to occupy their own brick houses. Mexican families are living in them and refuse to quit, proclaiming the doctrine of "Mexico for Mexicans."

Many other Mormons, disheartened by their reverses have begun life anew in the United States. Appeals have been made to the Mexican authorities by the Mormons without result. Recently the American State Department asked the Mexican government to drive out the usurpers and restore their property to them. The colonists hope this effort will be successful.

CONN. COMPANY OFFERS INCREASE OF 12 PER CENT.

New Haven, Aug. 23.—To meet a request of the operating employees of the Connecticut Company, an offer of a 12 per cent. increase in wages has been made by the management. The executive committee of the Trolley-men's Union met here today to act upon the offer. The request originated in Waterbury and while it came first as that from local motormen and conductors, it was submitted in final shape as a request of the entire body of operating employees.

John Johnson, of 71 Whitney avenue, reported to the police this morning that his pocket was picked in the railroad station. The thief secured \$30 from Johnson.

ROMANIANS MUST PAY FOR FOOD THEY SEIZE

Paris, Aug. 23.—The reparations committee of the peace conference has drafted a note which the Supreme Council probably will send to Rumania immediately, warning the Rumanian government that reparations under the German and Austrian treaties will be entirely cut off if the Rumanians continue to make requisitions, and that all requisitions already made by the Rumanians in Hungary will be deducted from that nation's share in the indemnity to be paid by Austria.

PRIEST COULD PRAY ENEMY TO HIS DEATH

Such Was Hawaiian Belief - and Practices In 1820.

Witchcraft and sorcery have their power with those who believe in them. The natives of Hawaii, when the "Paradise of the Pacific" was first discovered by white men, were in bitter bondage to their kings, priests and the curious superstition of tabu which made it impossible for them to eat, or even touch, under penalty of certain death any food or object that king or priest took it into his head to declare tabu, or forbidden.

If a Hawaiian wished to take the life of an enemy he could do so without resorting to physical violence. All that was necessary was to employ a priest to "pray him to death." The natives were so superstitious that when one of them learned that a priest was "praying him to death" he usually died from sheer terror.

The coming of Christian missionaries to the islands from the United States in 1820, in a short time had freed the people from their bondage to superstition and ignorance. Vancouver, a lieutenant of Captain Cook, who discovered the islands in 1778, was a Church of England minister and was the first to try to bring the native influence to bear on the native rulers. His efforts were furthered by two American sailors, members of the Episcopal Church, Isaac Davis and John Young, who had been selected and detained during a series of outrages between some traders and natives in 1790. They were kindly treated and eventually placed in high positions in the government, teaching the Hawaiians the arts of civilized life, sowing the seeds of Christian influence.

The natives liked Vancouver and his treatment of them and they wanted missionaries to teach them the religion which he had told them about. Many times they sent to the Church of England asking that missionaries be sent to them, but it was not until 1861 that the Anglican Church tardily recognized its responsibilities in the islands and consecrated Rev. Thomas N. Soley Bishop of the Sandwich Islands, as they were then called.

When the islands were annexed to the United States in 1898, the Episcopal Church felt free to all the undertakings of the Church of England in what is now the Territory of Hawaii and since then it has steadily been working to build up the islands, hampered by the lack of funds and workers, but these handicaps will be greatly lessened, if not wiped out, as a result of the Episcopal Nation-Wide Campaign now in progress in this country to awaken the Church to its full responsibilities and speed up its work in the present world-crisis for Christian civilization.

It was not alone the native Hawaiians who believed in the superstitions which blasted their minds and souls, but their kings and priests as well. The priest himself, up in his hut in the forest and offer prayers and incantations until the white man died.

The white man answered that he, too, could bewitch his enemies by prayer and himself retired to a hut in the forest to pray the priest to death. It was not long until the native sorcerer became ill and pined away till he died. He was literally scared to death!

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GUARANTEES TO MINORITIES ARE HELD IMPORTANT

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 21.—Rumania's signature to the treaty of peace with Austria still depends upon guarantees to minorities, according to information from authoritative Rumanian sources.

(Paris advices Friday said the Austrian treaty had been completed and will be transmitted to the Austrians Monday.)

The Rumanians point out that by royal decrees which will be approved by the new chamber of deputies to be elected in September, minorities, not only in the new territory attached to Rumania, but to the old kingdom have been more amply protected than the peace treaty provides. Rumania however will not force upon her it is said, provisions which it is feared would be interpreted by the minorities as giving them really the upper hand.

RETURN 27 TONS OF MATERIAL

Paris, Aug. 23.—Germany, according to reports reaching the Bureau of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to France 27,000 tons of material taken during the war. A similar quantity of materials is being loaded for shipment. Three hundred thousand pieces of French machinery is said already have been identified in Germany.

K. OF C. GIVE ACCOUNT OF BIG WAR FUND

Over Seven Million for Creature Comforts.

OPERATED 125 HUTS OVERSEAS

Spent Less Than 3 Per Cent. of Funds For Administration.

In their report of the war relief activities of the Knights of Columbus for the year ending June 30, 1919, the supreme board of directors from the K. of C. have disposed of the \$17,000,000 received by them up to that date from the United War Fund of \$170,500,000, their quota of which was \$25,000,000. In this report the Knights also give an accounting for \$175,400.00 of their provident fund, the sum collected by the K. of C. independently of and previous to the united drive of November, 1918.

The exact total received from the United War Drive Fund to June 30 of this year was \$17,130,294.87, including salvage items and miscellaneous funds. The disbursements from this fund were for activities in the United States, \$5,468,000.79, and for activities overseas, \$9,550,032.62, a total of \$15,018,143.41, leaving an unexpended balance of June 30 of \$2,112,151.46. The monthly expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1919, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1918, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1917, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1916, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1915, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1914, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1913, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1912, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1910, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1909, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1908, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1907, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1906, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1905, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1904, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending June 30, 1903, were \$1,500,000.00, for the year ending 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